Kowmi

Chinese Railway guards

I. Shi yi tsu

II. Shi chin San

Choo gay men has evidently been restored not long ago, probably in connection with the railway. The vat destroyed, the railway line running here between a wooden fence & a brick wall – the outer tower is practically new, its terrace & curving were old; in front of this stands again a deep modern guardhouse. The mound & bridge in front of the tower offer little of interest – the region is dirty & poor. Some food vendors have their tents close to the gate tower. The front part of the outer tower (inside) with the terrace & staircases are new arrangements not in full harmony with the old style. The trees growing out of the wall begin to improve the view (slowly!)

Against the wall on the inside of the gate is a small temple dedicated to Kuanti enclosed in a wall ~~and~~ they used to be inside the vat. On the other side, a little further to the south is the small station. The Kuan ti miao is of fairly recent date, evidently not over 100 years old but nevertheless now in disuse. The whole vat is now a bare place with some very meagre trees – a sort of station plain. Why could not the station be arranged outside the gate? The inner gate tower of the usual size & style and comparatively new; completely restored about 10 years ago

The paints & lacquer are beginning to flake off and some grass is growing out of balustrades & roofs, but the ornaments on the beams are still fresh & the green tiles of the roofs shining brightly. The view from the stores rather good, the bund rising very freely, its isolated shrines ~~[illegible]~~ very completely visible, dominating our neighborhood

To the W. is a very large gate 德惠 with an extensive vat cut by the railway but an old pavilion & the 門樓 rather large temple compound are left standing as well as the ~~[illegible]~~ venerable old trees in front of the Temple. The new walls enclosing the railway hut & coal stores are drawn diagonally from the gate following the road which is winding on both sides around the outer gate tower. The side openings of the vat thus not very large, the arrangement is much better than in the other gates cut by the railway. The ends of the outer towers wall are quite elaborately ~~disposed~~ arranged with a system of stoves & winding staircases enclosed by balustrades. The shrubs are here quite abundant, the whole giving a very picturesque view

Chen
Wu
Chung
Ten
To

Templet är sett för gården, framför det stå ett
3/4 stena en af dem inskrift från Wanli tid
I de två hörnen af gården stå torn klock-
trumtorn; förråfgå ofta vackrt lyst, små
trädgårdsland & Ungar & akacior - en
vacklyst idyllisk plats! Förfallen - de
hela templet är mycket brunt, med dock
lefvande som eleminen
Porlemgood för under q är

In the unit of Hsian Wu the pottery
dealers have got the largest space, the coal merchants
being squeezed into a rather narrow spot at
the east side. The temple is situated in the
north west corner, between the road and the
north wall; it is small & out of use but within its
walls are fine trees Chung } Ming emperor?
the walls are still Chen
preserved but door
closed - around it
some fortune tellers are established in these

Hitchiki men erhåller en skärlig syn från gatan endast några gamla byggnader som omfattning i typ. Portformat rätt och med en vördsvärd storlek - verkar sålunda större och mera imponerande i följd av de obetydande omgivningarna. Det anges s.a.s. den rätliga skalan för en portform. Försvunnit väl bibehållet, den öfre galleriets röda färg-ornament ännu tydliga; taken bela med blå eller grönt porslin, en ny-ensam stämning men en verklig karaktär = stor, monumental. Så fallande skogt utbredd masugami-dessa roll synes vara mera decorativ och konstruktiva. Detta svaga masugami-system i förening med den grova ornamentiken gemensam för alla portar. Den stora vackra vattenvatten är väl bibehållen i Hitchi men i dess norra del ligger en Kuanti kiao tempelbyggnader ansedda av flera ~~tempel~~ tempelbyggnader i samma stil, dessa bebos numera av folk som inbehålla en vacker liten handelsträdgård, nya stora träd bidraga till att ge en idyllisk prägel. Dessa tempel byggnader såväl som den inre portpavilionen ha omgjorts i Kuangshüs 19:e år. Den yttre vattenmuren innehåller flera stora vackra träd. Hälften tempel byggnaden ej ~~[illegible]~~ synnerligt underhållen, men dock i bruk.

den bortre delen af vallen användes som kolgård och allmänt aftrade; endast tällstiga den främre muren hängra krokmakare & mat försäljare sina stånd. De yttre porten befinner sig i södra muren; vägen svänger sålunda en skarp kurva mot söder. Trafiken är högst betydande, den ledande till Western Hills & Summer palace. Alla slags karror; rickshaws, autos.

The commerce outside Hsi Chi men is considerable. There is a continuous row of shops, mostly foodshops - but also sellers of rops & basketwork. These low shops or galleries form a very effective contrast to the high wall & gatetower. The picturesqueness of the lower story emphasizes the monumentality of the upper. The road is a continuous stream of monkey drivers, Peking carts, rickshaws & the like - The mound is very narrow and the bridge is of no consequence; just outside is the railwayline (Belgian) branching out to 2 directions. The outer view most imposing with the straight walls reaching out from the broad forthlike tower

Pinzumen has evidently not gone through any recent repairs – the roofs of the inner gate towers covered with beautiful thick grass and beginning to fall in at the eaves. Surprising that the weak masonry can support the heavy load of roof & grass.

Pinzumen har den vackra fucis bibibällen. Vägen dånger åt norr – mellan vägen och den inre portmuren ligger det obligatoriska Kuanti Miao, symmetriskt förfarit, användt som uppläggplats för en del begravd och aleskärns brända. – Den södra hälften av vallen fyld af kruko[illegible] förstörda resterna av symetriska pitoreska med sina skifferade glasyter; rätt dåra träd. Den bortre delen innehåller också en del byggnader af mera modern art – förfoga kolgård och allmänt affärsområde. Utvändigt utmed muren en massa små butiker & tält: mat- & prylförsäljning.

Samma allmänna karaktär som Hsi Chi men ehuru gatan är nytt smalare (men kantad på båda sidorna av stånd) Det yttre tornet fucis bibe hittat, men ej möjligen restaurerat – dess allmänna torn harmonierar pittoreskt med muren. Detta torn jämte den rätt långt dånande gatan nytt av det bästa, ett slag –

~~Mur~~ Wallgraben rätt bred med lite vatten & korta ankor –

Halaman. äussere
abgebrannt 1900 –
das innere Turm wurde angestrichen
und die Dächer reparirt 1921
(einige Ziegel abgefallen)
Shwan Wu Men 1921 - reparirt &
angestrichen. Das äussere Turm wurde
abgebrochen. Das Holz verkauft - Weil
es gefährlich für den Eisenbahn
Chi Hua-me - äussere Turm zer=
schossen 1900 -, 1903-1905 neuaufgebaut
Das innere Turm gleichzeitig repa-
rirt & bemalt
Sydm & Ostm bessere Ziegel
West & Nordm schwächere –

Te Shing men, innere Turm, ganz
neulich abgerissen.
Die Eckthürme in Ost & West sind
wieder Bewachungszimmer - Ruinen
auch im Nordwestecke

Ch'u Chin Chai, Minister des
Innern, viel gebaut, Museen eingerichtet

Chemiker, abgebrannt 1900
aufgebaut in alter Art in 98–
99 Commerzrat Prof. Wegener
1905 sind die [illegible]
[illegible] Stein [illegible]
[illegible] Jahre angebaut. Die Begleit-
mauer aus dem [illegible] und das
Mittelhaus [illegible]

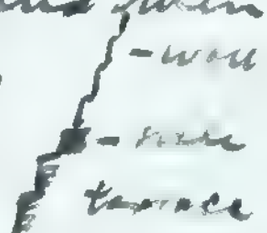
Die Mauer der Hauptschichten von
Lehm (ca 2–3 Fuß) Ziegel (12 Fuß)
dann kommt [illegible] Kalk

Die verbleibenden Schichten sind
variant im Verhältnis der Mau-
ermaßen und Preise.
Die Preise des Ziegelmauers ca
5 Mark – 3 Fuß Stein –

Rothgeber & Co.

The way along the moat of the South Tartaroutt to Thungpien was picturesque shaded by willow trees planted along the canal (moat) The open space south of it used by sick trainers. The broad & monumental corner tower rises its plain brick walls to the rows of threatening potholes over the waving willows; it would make an unusual monumental impression were it not for the repairs with concrete and iron at the eaves. At the end of the ~~[illegible]~~ South moat is a rather fine three arched bridge overlooking the view, the road leading from here right to the gate, crossing the railway. The bridge is falling in ruin on the eastern side; the view has a sort of romantic character, reminding of roman bridges. The road is quite abundant here and so are the white [illegible]. The view of the inner gate tower very poor: a small brick pavilion (pink plastered) placed on the wall (which has a low rampart in front of the pavilion) and a square whole through the rather thick wall. The little pink house does not harmonise with the wall; may be of later date.

The vat is quite small; in its western bay stands a small guard house. The outer door was the same simple (unpretentious) entrance as the outer, being a square opening with wooden beam & ceiling; the outside opening formed into a vault. The small house on the wall is of uncoated brick with sedge grass on its roof; the outer wall of the house is forming a kind of [illegible] in two rows of portcullis. The view from this side, including some rather decayed guardhouse and fine old trees, is decidedly interesting, humble but genuine. The back of the wall (very strong) is more well preserved. It is interesting to see how the wall here was constructed on a brick coated terrace, over which follows a stone socle and then the wall with stones laid in steps



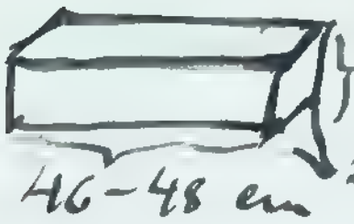
The moat is very broad with good supply of running water (after the rainy season) most beautifully framed by willows & acacias. In the corner (where the wall forms

a knee a fine lotus grow. The broad moat is crossed on an old bridge with three spans decorated with tiger heads (fine old balustrade) most picturesque scenery with the boys washing & beating their clean in the mirroring waters under the lotus leaves. This is the ending of the Tung che canal - a fine waterway with considerable traffic of house boats (after rain, dirty)

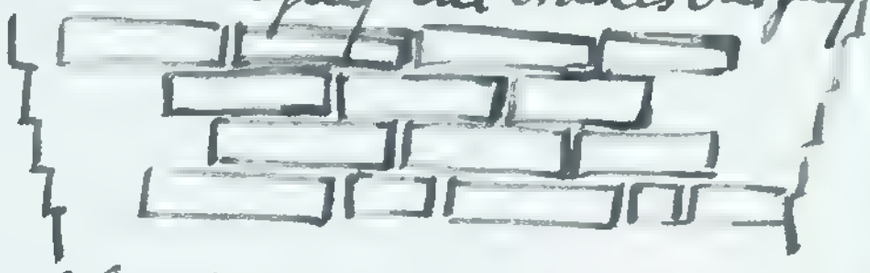
At the south-west knee of the tartar wall there is a large fort like building similar to the one in the south east knee - the proportions are more monumental but the effect has been spoiled by a corrugated iron roof which looks ridiculous on the double rows of brackets!

A little further towards the west is a smaller tower (in the outer knee of the Chinese wall) with blind windows no port holes! like some sort of storeroom. This is a later addition on the wall. - The joint of the wall, herein the south west corner is interesting because the material and workmanship is suddenly changing: the tartar wall has large fine tiles, the chinese wall quite small & poor tiles.

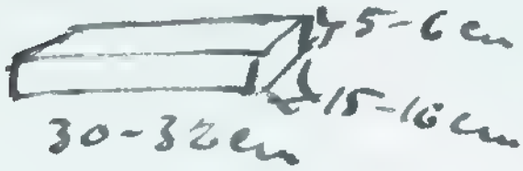
Tarlas wall bricks:



very hard & solid material, the manner of laying the bricks varying



Chinese wall bricks;



poorer material, not so hard surface; thicker layers of [illegible] between the bricks.

This section of small bricks is only about 60-70 metres long, then follows again a section of large bricks over the bridge; then again a short patch of small bricks an another of large bricks, and finally a long stretch of the small ones, the wall having here a higher scale, being evidently of later date (Repairs?) This thin bricks wall continues south - around the corner - westwall ?

The outside of this wall is however coated with large bricks, though not of best quality. The crowning rampart is repaired later in a careful way. The tiles have:

44-46. 10-11. 21-22. cm

His pies men: the view through the gate and the small vat most picturesque. The inner gate is simply a square opening in the rather thick wall, supported beams forming the ceiling (the doors are placed in the middle of the wall). The little house on the wall in a very ruined state, crumbling roofs. The vat is probably the smallest of all the gate vats in Peking, but at the same time one of the nicest being practically overshadowed by a big tree. The little guard house in the vat is not exactly an embellishment, but it is its very simple & unobtrusive in style & small dimensions. The gate & vat wall of big bricks, though not very careful workmanship. The outer gate has a vaulted opening, though inside square; low rampart. & very narrow & short bridge: just outside the wall a small market place where peasants & donkeys & camels are making a very lively muddle.

Before the gate some building for guards & customs? & any amount of donkey-men & boys. The upper rampart is pretty ruined & blending with the shrubs & trees most completely

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

辛巳年誠造
遠順宮紹作
遠順宮大修城碑
工部陸整

正德六年直隸
正德拾年少文
正德拾年直隸

Cheng Te 10th year

Chen Te 6th

From Te Shêng Men a long straight east west wall of small bricks, poor work!

This ramp enormously long & straight!

At the ramp between An Ting and Te Shêng Men the repairs are numerous and pretty rough!

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nan Hill mill offers a very nice view from the outside (side view) In foreground the broad moat with rich growth of high seaweed and the lily like plant & some young willows: all this softly waving fresh growth stands out against the grey brick wall of the ~~[illegible]~~ outbulging road which ~~[illegible]~~ encloses some trees visible over the parapet. The drab brick wall gets the most beautiful setting in the fresh green.

The outside tower is in good preservation (evidently repaired in later times); it rises out of a middle of some small mud houses – protecting & dominating. The smaller gate towers blend much better with the surroundings than the very large towers in the later wall. They simply give the picturesque touch to the view of the wall and the landscape around (as usual, two rows of portholes on the outer facade and simply a door on the inner)

No green tiles on either of the towers (only yellow) The bridge is lined with resting places, the country traffic considerable (we get right in to the country life outside this). The old gatehouse has been replaced with a rather ugly new one!

The gate arches as usual ogival and rather large, offering a good view through the wall. This contains only two small shops and a still smaller guard house but there is one large willow and some smaller one: a comparatively quiet place with much less traffic than for instance at Chang i men. Almost idyllic!

The inner gatetower is an one storied brick house with outside gallery of wooden pillars. The pink coating is still well preserved and so are the ornaments, it must have been repaired in Chin time. The side walls of the road are however badly with good many missing tiles, not repaired!

The whole neighborhood, inside & outside the gate, is one of quietness & peaceful country life. The people are not obtrusive, the children do not behave badly and enjoy themselves in the moat with the ducks; the proper stepping for such a little quite out is a half sleeping peasant on a donkey—.

On the inside (street view) not only fine willows in front of gate but big trees growing out of the wall.

These China China bricks
from outside the eastern
City wall, south side
Beyond Korean men-
Tang
Yung-ping

嘉靖十三年

嘉靖
方立
十三

嘉靖
方立
十

嘉靖
方立
三十年

嘉靖
方立
三十年

Jun tung Men has the usual small outer tower with two rows of gun holes, the parapets rising at the sides. The tower is in good condition, most likely repaired in the last 10 years - roof is gray.
The moat is broad & dirty, the outside rather uninteresting, road dividing at the end of the bridge. The view is thus closed by a row of shops at the bridge head. The traffic is considerable all sorts of loaded carts; some soldiers & camels.
The side view is really very fine (from S.W.): the moat is broad, framed by willows, grown with the lily like flower; the towers are reflected in the water.
The dominating feature being the inside tower which is of unusual height - very large in propor. to the other - lifting the whole view.
The wall is rather small, but there is room for half dozen trees which are shading some small shops where pottery, household & eatables are offered for sale (tops & scrap iron) - a comparatively quiet corner spot.
The inside tower imposing: seven spans & three two high stories, one row - in very good repair, top the balustrade of second story complete; the painting (brown red) and ornaments perfectly visible - not more than two years old.
Recent repairs.

Tso ammen. The outside view is not particularly interesting: no such fine trees as at Yo ammen - The moat flows through an open country and is well animated with white ducks which enjoy the very muddy water. Just outside the gate a rather disturbing modern brick building & a small guard house. The upper part of the outer tower essentially ancient yet the roof is breaking down at the edges. The street leading straight into the city is lined with shops. The outer gate view is spoiled by the large brick building on the west side. The court is of course small but it contains a food shop and a cart builders workshop. Very quiet - a few solitary donkey drivers. The inner tower a small plain brick house with gallery of wooden pillars (6 × 4) - its roof is well covered with grass and beginning to break at the eaves. The walls around the gate are in better repair than the side walls of the city. The street view rather gloomy, the guard posting station quite new & ugly, the corresponding house for soldiers & little other ...

Ramp west of Water gate

Marble tablet: In the 3d month, 16th year of Chia Ching this ramp for horses ~~was~~ part of Chiang Yang Men, ~~the~~ in the middle of this part of the wall, was repaired – the name & title of the official is given in small characters.

II. Marble tablet no inscription!

Wall,

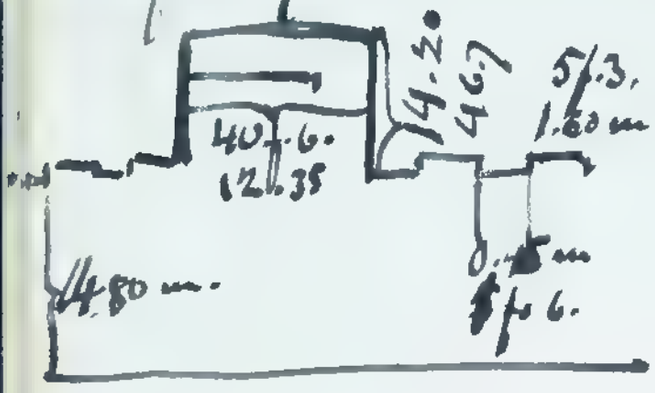
III. Marble tablet. In the 8th month 2d year of Chia Ching, part of Chiang Yang Men the body of the wall was broken (for some distance, measurements given)

IV (near Chih Chi men) 4th month 10th year of Kuang Hsü a part of the wall ~~close to the~~ was ~~[illegible]~~ 25 chang 4 chi repaired by order of the city commander (then follows names of four officials)

V. (quite close to gate) characters effaced!

VI. (at the beginning of the gate ramp) Kienlung 58th year – 21 chang 9 chang –

~~448~~ The wall at Chien Men, on the top feet 7 in. or 14.80 m.



The height of the battlements usually 4 bricks though on the buttresses 8 layers of bricks.

Further east the width at the top. 15.03 m or 49.f. 3 in.

Height of outer parapet 1.44 m. or 4 feet 9 inch.

Height of inner parapet 0.83 m. 2f. 9 inch.

The large buttress at the ramp (near Water gate) 34.3 m broad and 23.90 m. deep

Kien Lung 47th year, were from Chang Yang men ... 11 Chang titels of two officials of King Pei-yamen

~~Fraxinus~~ Ailanthus glandulosa

Sophora japonica

V (on ramp) 7th year of [illegible]

VI. In the 17 year of Chung-Hsi we received the order to repair a part of wall, from here to the west. We partly repaired 11 chang.
Contractors Chang Shun
(Obs! this wall in large bricks, evenly laid in the same style as previous; mossy; would easily be taken for at least century old!)

VII. Kien Lung, 52nd year –

VIII Large, framed tablet of Ching-dynasty? with blackened characters

IX (near second ramp) Small framed tablet Kien Lung? (5)104 year?

X (at ramp) - Kien Lung 52 year
Kung Pu yamen received order(?) to repair
(This stretch of the wall rather even, & well built, though the large bricks have large holes)

XI (just west of ramp) Kien Lung 30½ year

XII (about 20m. west) Kien Lung 42 year
the inspector of the Kung Pu gave order to restore this part of the wall at the length of 11 chang 8 chih

XIII (about 20m. west) Kuang Hsü 10th year 4 month; ~~he gave~~ order was given to some official to restore a part 20 chang 3 chih square

XIV Kien Lung 56th year, 3 month

XV (small framed tablet, no character visible) probably Kiaking, or later.

XVI (near Shun Chi ine) same as XV

The wall in the north west corner rather badly patched - evidently in modern times; at the corner ramp is a small ~~wh~~ white tablet.
The neighborhood is rather open & quiet here one may find flocks of sheep and happy unspoiled children - it is comparatively far from the turmoil of the central city.
The solitude accompanied by the tinkling bells of camel caravans -
A good stretch of the northern wall (more to the west corner) 300-400 m.?) is needs built of small bricks - probably late Ming Hsü; there is a tablet with the date?
Then follows towards the east a bit of rather poorly preserved wall perhaps 19th century; then again a quite recently built stretch of small bricks; then one of very large bricks though new -
The basement of pocket chalk is visible at some places; but it follows the fine stone work - then the brickwork -
The general line of the wall bulging in deep curves making the view picturesque.
The third tablet, where the wall makes its deep curve, a little west from the ramp. Kuang Hsü? very reports!

The IV tablet on the west side of the ramp, just west of Tê Sheng Men - probably Ming Shih

The V tablet at east end of same ramp.

The VI tablet about 100 m. east, close to the little police station at the lake

The VII tablet, a large one of Kiendung time? straight north of the lake

The wall is here well constructed, even, large stones set with thick layers of mortar

Tablets VIII and IX (this Kiendung) are at the west end of the Tê Sheng Men

The material of the Tê Sheng Men inner gate tower is now being carried off; the wood is partly rotten, yet the beams are being sawed to planks. It appears to look quite for some old iron cannons on the terrace, from where the view of the West mountains is wonderful.

The view of the wall west from Tê Sheng Men particularly fine; the wall is winding in many curves, well grown with shrubs & trees, while large trees are filling the space at the foot between the wall & the North lake while the Western hills are forming a magnificent sight.

Tablet X is at the east end of the long ramp between the Hiang & Antung Men.
From this ramp towards Antung M. the wall is a little better & more even built (of large bricks) in deep steps between the layers and ~~[illegible]~~ narrow coursing.
Tablet XI is about halfway between the ramp & Antung Men — (small marble tablet).
The sloping wall is here built in sections of different dates & forms yet rather orderly —
Tabl. XII large, framed: Kiaulung? (time by laid-even brickwork)
Tabl XIII. XIV (smaller!) XV (at Antung M. w. foot)

South wall, east of Hatamen very eaten through with patches of different dates. There is a water grating & bridge; the moat is quite deep near to it, the foundations of some concrete have been laid bare and partly overturn down. No parapet on top of wall!
The ramp which follows (at the grave yard) is rebuilt about 10 years ago, after a heavy earthquake. Between Hatamen and S.E. corner two marble tablets of Kiaulung pos.
The wide open space in S.E. corner used as dust place and refuse place!

The S.E. corner has been rounded off, and the wall entirely renewed in connection with the construction of the railway which skirts the wall cutting a bit of the outer corner. The moat is here very broad, like a small river in the rainy season, runs from the north. The space is open, giving the impression of desolation & loneliness = mostly populated by garbage collectors.
From the newly patched corner to the Observatory the wall is comparatively old & even. There are bricks with Chin Chung marks, all of large size, probably the whole wall dates from that time; it is not in very good repair, plenty of holes & corroded bricks, but it is not patched in very recent times & makes a comparatively even impression. (No tablets!) The terrace of the observatory seems to be of fairly recent date, while the ramps leading up is it older. The wall north of Observatory has also an old appearance; plenty of holes & corroded spots; no very modern repairs. Even north, old surface (smaller patches!). The straight elevation runs north

Second Tablet [illegible]

III Tablet (framed, K.L. ?) (about 300m) patch of good large bricks, at the sides patches of smaller bricks; this whole section is rather uneven, being composed of several successive short stretches, roughly joining, & much bustling by tree-roots.

IV. Large tablet in parapet. approach, ramp (near the deep hole in the wall)

V. large tablet. at S. end of ramp, in parapet.

The ramp in very poor repair; in front of it heaps of sand & refuse - brought up from this spot ~~for a few~~ metres north and reaching up to the half height of the wall. The wall further north is comparatively well preserved, makes an even impression; the different sections are well joined together. Most of these are of the Ming time yet interspersed with sections of Kiang or Chia Ching or later periods - the general fact remains that the wall from the ramp to Chi Hua Men is even. It gives the impression of height & strength, partly owing to the straight elevation, the clean vertical plane ~~from the~~ including sole & parapet.

The deep hole close to gate; shows 7 bricks layers in outer coating. The inside mud has been removed.

VI, small formed tablet (X x.?) at S. end of gate ramp

VII, VIII. IX. about 500 m. north of the gate

These three tablets follow close on one other.

The wall is here, as a whole, in fairly good condition, except for the foundations, which in many places is being undermined by water (the lime concrete breaking down in places). The moat in front of wall has gradually been a road: the original road has disappeared. The brick walls of the moat [illegible]

X. XI. close together (the latter in parapet) there about 500 m. north. – Well probably late Min.?

XII about 500 m. further north (near ramp)

The ramp which is a little closer to Tang Ch'u than to Chiatsuanmen is in very ruinous condition, the foundation having been undermined, is broken at several places and the brick work has followed suite.

After the ramp follows a stretch of newly repaired wall (in good condition) with a much lower scale than the wall further north which seems to be of earlier date and in very bad repair; the foundations breaking away. The lime concrete foundation is here about 1.80 m. high and 2.20 broad from the wall)

XIII. in a stretch of well repaired wall, probably K.L (or later?). The foundations partly washed into the moat but the wall itself in good condition

XIV. & XV (first white, second gray) in stretch of newly repaired wall (Khuang Hsü?) close to Ming, another: These two long sections of lately built wall divided by a stretch of Ming work?

XVII just north of Ming chi Men - gray tabl.

XVIII & XIX ~~about~~ about 50 m. north, close together probably mark K.L. repairs

XX-XXI a few hundred m. further north two more tabl. of K.L type close together. - The wall is in fairly good repair from the gate to the N.E. corner but some of it is late Ming, some rebuilt in K.L. altogether well built & carefully joined. Open space in front of it; traffic is rather few. The loneliness of the Russian graveyard!

XXII. XXIII XXIV in front of Russian graveyard. The wall is here partly Ming, short repairs in K.L. time. This N.E. stretch is mostly old Ming work: the corner has been cut off by a new wall ~~probably rebuilt necessary~~ (railway) enclosing the graveyard of the same type as in the S.E. corner where also the old wall has been sacrificed to the railway. Corner towers gone!

North Wall. ca 300 m from N.E. corner is a tablet. The wall of old appearance, good.

The forth tablet is near the ramp.
This eastern part of the north wall has long stretches of very unequal repairs; most of it seems to be rebuilt during different Ming emperors.
The best parts are probably Kien Lung.
Fifth tablet a little east from ramp. K.L.?
marking long fine stretch of well built wall.
The ramp and the wall around it seems to be comparatively early date - possibly late Ming.
This ramp is at short distance from An Ting M. behind the temple - After it follows again sections of wall not before late Ming pr. joint after joint and pretty worn from with good size trees.
Between the ramp and An Ting M. three (3) more tablets marking stretches of good repairs: K.L.
But here we also ~~some~~ repairs later than K.L.
Close to An Ting M. the wall has an older appearance (Ming?) with plenty of holes.

West Wall

The short stretch from N.W. corner to Mr Chi Men is a patchwork of different periods; at least 6 different sections may be distinguished here; the two closest to the corner are in pretty poor state of preservation and may be largely of late Ming period; (the upper part at corner ramp repaired as shown by tablet but no inscript legible) then follows a short later section in lighter colour (24 m); an old bit (Ming?) (about 18 m); again new, light coloured (24 m.); then an older bit (about 20 m.) a short repair; and again somewhat older wall around the gate ramp.

The same kind of short sections (varying between 20 and 50 m) continue S. of the gate. There are some remains of Ming work but most of these sections are of later date though no tablets are to be seen for some distance. The moat inside the wall exists here still and there are stone bridges over it

II The first recorded repair is Chia Ch'ing:
even work; thinner bricks, well laid.
III In a patch of ~~so~~ similar bricks but broader
& far - really better: Kien Lun!
Most of the short sections here have no tablets.
IV–V. Too Kiang! Little difference!
The sections are here between 25 and 15 m.
Some quite easy with big, corroded bricks;
some only partly repaired; some entirely remade
(1. photo.) The work is as a whole not fine.
VI–VII Small framed tablets, apparently
with no inscription but the sections they mark
are built of good large bricks (Kien L. or Tao Kuang)
VIII. Long section; mostly large thin bricks
quite well built; tablet Kien Lung.
Then a bit of ~~the~~ 140 m. possibly quite new
(Kuang Hsü; no tablet!); an older stretch
ca 45 m.
of smaller dark bricks; a good K.L. section
of large thin bricks (up to the ramp) ca 65 m.
X The ramp which is repaired in St K. Lung
is well preserved being a good piece of work
better than the wall behind, which is much
corroded & bursting with tree roots.

After the ramp (preceding Ping Tzu men) one passes three sections of old Cooking wall with no inscriptions; they may be late Ming or more probably early Ching repairs, now in poor state, full of holes!) The moat is preserved all along, and a good number of old "huai shou" are standing in it. This part of the West wall (from ramp to Ping tzu men) hardly contains any parts of the Ming period: the patching is at some places quite uneven; large bricks at the lower strata; small ones higher up, and the work of the tree roots has been going on rapidly; new repairs will soon be necessary! (see photo). Then a section of good wall built by Chia Ching. At the Ping tzu m. ramp are two tablets, the one without inscript, the other of Kiangsing 27th year. The work is good & well preserved; large bricks, deep fogans. South of Ping tzu m. the walk along the wall becomes less agreeable. Refuse heaps and measure collectors - smell & dust. Long sections are rebuilt with small bricks quite carefully; evidently in modern times, though no tablets

This wall has only a slight ~~elevation~~ slope & gives impression of great height. It is remarkably even - well built, of brown. The inner wall has become a road ~~but the~~ sidewalk is still paved. The ramp is in good repair, & only its upper part has been patched, possibly ~~Ming~~ Kiu & before.

The part that follows south of ramp is more uniform & continuous than the northern section. It is made of large bricks well corroded etc. and may be date Ming. 500 or 600 m. from ramp follows two short sections in lighter tone (large bricks) with Kien Lung Tablets XV. XVI. Well built!

Then again two 50 m sections with thin bricks, interrupted by a short old stretch.

The uniform, steep wall offers here little of particular interest. — Just before the second ramp there is a Kien L. XVII repair, well matching the preceding section which may be Kang Hsi?

The second ramp is badly patched; possibly in part Ming but at least half of the terrace bastions rebuilt in Ching Dynasty & bulging brickwork. The remaining part (to the corner) is again * divided in many sections, none over 20 m, some longer. The corner empty space, slight bastions

The rather ~~[illegible]~~ uniformly drab south wall becomes more a little more interesting after the last ramp West (from here to Corner); a row of big hsiai-shu ~~are~~ is here planted along the road which practically has taken the place of the old moat. The wall is grown with moss, grass & shrubs; refuse is piled up at its foot. Close to Corner ~~there plays~~ they play. The corner section is much patched, even in modern times. The view has a certain picturesqueness thanks to the corner tower and the grove of young willows & locust trees planted in years ~~by~~ the corner. Towards the west the place broadens into an open space, ~~with~~ there is ~~some~~ a large pond of stagnant water - bordered by beautiful large willows just outside Lao Chi yeh Fu (now occupied by soldiers). The water seems to come from the north and originally have run into the south moat. The water & willows ~~[illegible]~~ in its with open space give a touch of life, a quiet & [illegible] to the corner. The [illegible] of [illegible]!

Well. – about [illegible] feet – [illegible]
[illegible] – 6 30 [illegible]

Outside

I

Eastern

Tablet I.

The wall north from Observat. is largely renewed

— XXVI

Chithu then —

I — XXVII

fine large

XII

XIII

XII

XI

XI

XI

XI

I

III

V

III XIII XIII

XII

I

I

South East corner - Railway gate
at the corner-ramp - (now ~~spoiled~~ long) a
marble tablet: Tao Kuang - 1?
East wall: I illegible. II.[16] no characters
III interp (K.L.) IV.[15] bast. (long inscript.)
V. interp = Kien Lung 11 year. 15-chang
VI.[14] bast. small, illegible: VII. interspace
= Kien Lung 11 year - VIII bast. 21 chang -
VIII.[13] & IX (interp.) Yung Cheng 20 year
[12] Next station. partly fall - Interspace new =
X Tao Kuang 23 year. 26 chang.
XI.[11] Yung Cheng - 10? chang [5] Bastion
(block from Yung Cheng yao. Kung pu
chien tu, lang chang, sha)
XII Interp. large tablet. illegible, soft yellow stone;
XIII[10] Bastion " " most likely Yung Cheng characters effaced!
XIV[9] Bastion: Kien Lung 15th year 7. month - 76 chang
XV Interp. 1/2. Kien Lung. 8th year.
XVI[8] Bastion Kien Lung 8th year
XVII. Interp. illegible.
XVIII.[7] Bastion. K.L. 13 year.
XIX. Interp. - ? 21 year, 15 chang 5 chih
XX.[6] Bastion, Kien Lung 31 year
XXI Interp. small, illegible.

No. 4 from this line

XXII. Bastion & large tablet, illegible, (Yung Chang?)

XXIII. Lakesp. - - - - - - - - - - - - - :

XXIV. Bastion 3. no inscription

XXV. Inspec. (almost effaced)

Second Bastion & gate no tabl. Interp. and first Bastion (at station) all naro but no tabs.

XXVI (at Inspec.) Kian Lung 11 year

(The east bastion destroyed by the 1/2 chang building of wall! also first bast. north gate!!)

[illegible]

Correction [illegible] I Table.

III Part I II Table.

VII [illegible]

VIII [illegible] IV Table [illegible]

[illegible]

Part 15 [illegible]

Part 17 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] XVII

[illegible]

[illegible] 3. [illegible] XIII

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The tablet in the pavilion at Tê Sheng Men. contains a poem by Kien Lung, dated his 62d! year = 1797 = (when the emperor had been dead 2 years!) in which K.L. referring to Tê Sheng (righteous virtue) emphasises his might, which is strong enough to protect his interest without offending anybody

Chinese City wall

Hsing Pien St. to N.E. corner mostly rebuilt with small bricks - loose & poor work, mostly no big holes, plenty of trees on the wall throughout; filled up quite low. Tablet, 3. large

Corner ramp old - foundat. of large bricks

East side - at railway hole - [large tabl.

The wall in fairly good repair, all small bricks

II large tabl. about ⅔ way between corner & gate

The parapet is frequent and mostly with large bricks

III tabl. about 100 m. southward (illegible)

IV. tabl. very corroded, illegible

V " " " - " -

VI " " " - " - Gate - Sha Wu Men

VII. VIII corroded, illegible. IX 崇禎八年 崇禎八年 Chung Chen 1635 八月 inscript: tabl. IX " XV

X. XI " "

The stretch between the ramp and S.E. corner very patched some very old corroded parts, some part not to pieces and full of bullet holes, some quite new. 10-20 m.

This wall is now in very poor state, without parapet and thoroughly eaten by the wear of time & weather but of course it encloses a practically empty space, the most peaceful spot in Peking etc. big groves of wei tza (a kind of reed) in water parts

Tabl. XII legible. Tabl. XIII illegible.

also the same

Tabl. XIV. Mizitl. Tabl. XV. Kepeba. Tabl. XVI. XVII

East-West

Tabl. I 乾 乾 - Tabl. II

隆 隆

Tabl. III

Tso

XIII

XV

XVII

XVIII

XIX

XXII

XXIII

XXIV

(XXIV old numbers, [illegible])

XXIV K 1 31 year = very [illegible], ca 130 m.

XXVI K 1 31 year = ca 50 m.

XXVII K 1 30 year = ca 10 m. [illegible]

XXVIII K 1 31 year [illegible]

XXIX K 1 30 year [illegible]

[illegible] destroyed, [illegible]

XXX K 1 31 year XXXI K 1 31 year

[illegible] with [illegible]

(XXIII old [illegible] K 1 47 year [illegible]

XXIII K 1 [illegible] year [illegible]

XXIV K 1 31 year [illegible]

[illegible] Temple [illegible]

[illegible] XXXV [illegible] 4½ year [illegible]

[illegible] XXXVI [illegible] 4½ year [illegible]

[illegible] XXXVII [illegible] 4½ year [illegible]

[illegible] XXXVIII [illegible] XXXIX [illegible]

[illegible] XXXX and XXXXI [illegible]

as of the [illegible] K 1 [illegible] year

The walk along the wall behind Temple of OC. is very solitary - The place is well grown with brush & high grass - the road deep & narrow; the wall is in patches and abundantly grown with trees & bushes (the parapet mostly gone) it has taken on a pre-rusk gray tone by moss & dust - the surface of the bricks has become velvety - some R.d. repairs but the greater part of earlier periods

Tabl. XXXXII (of same type as 38-41) almost illegible but seems to contain Rien during 31 year. the repair is of R.d. type. Several short lists of rep. just before Yehu ty Men. At the [illegible] illegible) the wall is in very poor state, with no parapet, bushes, perhaps & under [illegible] &

The [illegible] Short

[illegible]

Shensi.

Fu Chow Shi huang shu

鄜州. (石幻寺) 在州西百廿里

Caves with sculptures of Wei - Sui - Tang - and later

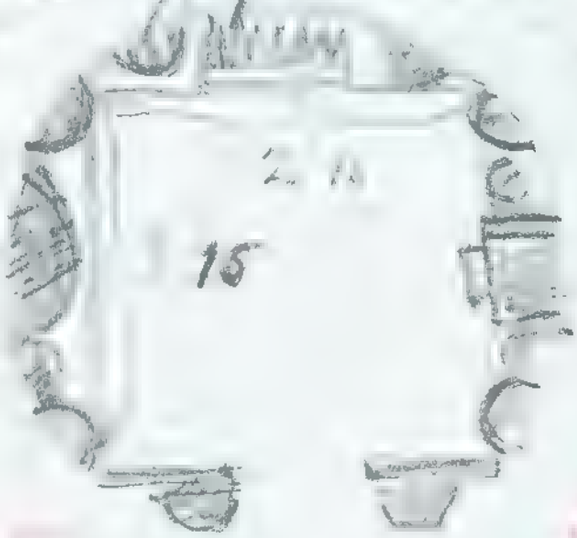
(Fragment of a fig. without head and legs, Wei-period in Fraeser's collect.)

The Big frond leaves are nicely [illegible]
with some painted ornaments, also
traces of conventionalized leaf ornament
in the middle. In front, on the lower end
are two flanges, different [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible], which are [illegible]
one large for small frogs, hence blood
[illegible]. On each side but of these are
[illegible]
The [illegible] leaves yet full, pressed
out for [illegible] long. The [illegible]
in front of [illegible] groups are
destroyed, and some of the [illegible]
The [illegible] and [illegible] walls have been
covered with pictures of donors, [illegible]
the [illegible] with flowers [illegible], now
[illegible] to [illegible]. In the lower part and
on [illegible] ground, in the upper [illegible]
on red ground (also [illegible] flowers). The
[illegible] in the [illegible] painted in [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible], the [illegible]
[illegible] a [illegible] flower.
Outside door two stuff [illegible]
pillars - [illegible] with [illegible]

Excellent Temple figures; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Group 4. Temple

(Temple quite small about 1/2 acre)
Old the sculptures are good: very original. The
Gods have pointed heads with the curls
(wig heads) [illegible] have each an oriental
[illegible] as a [illegible] They have
[illegible] heads. They [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] of forms
[illegible] of position!



Group 5. The square [illegible] of the
[illegible] with broad [illegible]
flat roof. On back wall one large statue (D).
[illegible] Two [illegible] or [illegible]
in kneeling position. Side walls have four
figures groups. One large seated in middle, two
standing above, two statues in kneeling
position at [illegible] No figure at door walls
but outside two [illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible] with water for [illegible]

[illegible] in the capitals are [illegible]

a very [illegible] design. But the the [illegible]

of the [illegible] (hybrid) single [illegible] or

[illegible] figs (like [illegible]) in very low relief

They [illegible] characteristic & expression though

with [illegible] conventional Egyptian. In

the side walls [illegible] the entrance are [illegible]

more low reliefs of single figs # [illegible])

and [illegible] these. Two & third in profile (at some

[illegible]) These seem to be drawn, they are [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] as the regal

[illegible] [illegible]. All these figs

low relief [illegible] fatty painted (as they can

be seen in the angles) but now as the [illegible]

washed over with yellow. The [illegible]

The Roman Sculptures in the Grottoes very

good, rather more powerful & expressive than

in Grotto I a little higher though forms, a little

more compositions. It is the [illegible]

of the [illegible] style & [illegible]

Grotto 2

2,45 Tsun

Sei Chi

Grotto 3

257

No. 7.

Square

about 1 mile

Tang type. Pendulum

120 × 125

4 is a large stone

4.45

(Nepal)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 4.39
[illegible] 1.75 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bulletin on a Babylonian
[illegible] Babylonian [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] more [illegible]
[illegible] Twelfth [illegible]

[illegible] large fronted leaf [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] one of which is [illegible] Sophia. At the
[illegible] Guardian
a large fine tablet (with dragons at
top) with inscription of [illegible] Kings?
[illegible] at Swiftpond!

coated with mud & painted. The standing Kuan-yin is probably about 7 m. high; at his side Monjushri on a lion, Fugen on an elephant (both have had their servants) on the top wall are the thousand Buddhas. In the upper part of the temple a notable collection of [illegible] not any inscriptions — elements are [illegible] regularly represented. These large figures [illegible] are types not [illegible] of art; [illegible] the proportions [illegible].

Gyoshi Ten — Sec.

Gyoshi Ten [illegible] one of the most interesting [illegible] Gyoshi. The [illegible] square about 15 m. each side and has a big square centre pillar (about 1.7) opposite the first [illegible]. The three main walls have each a big seated Buddha in niche (with large halo) accompanied by 2 monks & 2 bodhisattvas (standing outside the niches). The side wall niches formed by [illegible] or polygonal lotus-petals which also support rock like forms (Sumeru as in [illegible]). The figures have been painted over but the drapery & types very good.

Grotto 10 Pei Chi

Grotto 9. is one of the most interesting & earliest. about 4 x 4½ m. broad niches on the three walls: in the big niche two seated Buddhas of good size but badly preserved. In the two side niches a large seated fig accompanied in each case by two monks & two Bodhisattvas. The niches are framed with a kind of lotus pillars, on which stand cock like birds. At each side of entrance a Bodhisattva (crowned) holding a trident! (Same type as in Yun Kang). Outside the door fine guardians and octagonal lotus-pillars. The guardian figs are full of energy and character. The sculptures are as a whole somewhat clumsy, uncouth (an impression enhanced by their poor preservation) but with a certain monumental block like quality. Unlike the elegant Tang figs

Grotto 8 = Grotto 9 (temple) Pei Chi - Tang

The large grotto is perhaps least interesting now because the figs have been restored, roughly repainted. They are made of stone which (at least in some parts) has been

Chia yu 5th year = 1060 -

甲子 四月 廿三日 ... 第四十四 ... 第六冊

Fang shun chao – (S. of Paoting fu)

Fang shun chao
Wan hsian

Very high octagonal pagoda (octagonal) with imitately wooden construction (in brick)
Higher up on the mountain slope a cave in front of which a small house has been constructed in Kienlung period? In the cave a gigantic sealed Buddha (6 m. or more) stone fig badly plastered & painted. At his sides two disciples & two bodhisattvas. One more pair of figures have been destroyed, when the house was built, and the two lions have become partly covered & hidden. These stone figs record a rather strict linear style of poor quality. They might well be of Tang time.

佛 Fu - Buddha
山谷 yu ravine
龍 lung - dragon
洞 tung - cave
玉 yü - jade
涵 han - contain
山 shan - mount.

神 shen - spirit
通 tung - communicate contact
九 chiu - 9
塔 ta - tower

開 kai
元 yuan

千佛

靈隱寺

Ling Hsing Sze

北高峰

Pei Kao Fêng

Ling Yan Sze with famous [illegible]

靈隱寺

Per Fung Hsien [illegible]

Sept. 30. with Dr Schirmer

Ling Yen Sze is situated about 12 li from station Wan Teh, about 2 hours ride south of Sin ampo. The temple is beautifully situated at the end of a valley, where the mountains form a large amphitheatre. The approach is over old stone bridges, between fine trees; the mountain slopes covered by temples. Some of these trees are over 1000 years old. The buildings seem to have been renewed in Kienlung's time - the main temples facing well kept up. Some memorial stones of Ming (possibly one Sung) The main building containing some large wood & clay figures (Buddhas & Lohans) of Kienlung's time

This cave may be early Tang (though figs are mostly of an earlier type)

The left fig decoration is not [illegible] cave but on a flat stone [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. One large fig [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (? [illegible] ?), two standing disciples; the larger Buddha [illegible] and [illegible] these figs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Buddhas. These figs are all gray and much worn off – all the main figs have lost heads. The [illegible] [illegible] ½ [illegible] [illegible]

The south cave is a small square about 14 [illegible] [illegible]. The central fig a seated Buddha of early Tang type [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] filling Two standing [illegible], Buddhas. On the back wall four small seated Buddhas, [illegible] and some others [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], irregularly arranged. The faces are all destroyed but the style of drapery is good, very much like the style in the first cave!
Sui ?

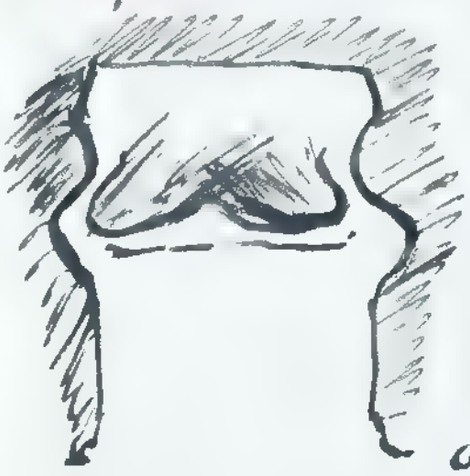
The big Buddha is (including pedestal) about 5.20 m. high; its face about 1½ m. and 2.40 broad over the knees. It is imposing by its broad forms & pure lines sharply defined yet with a certain quality of plastic fullness of form. Not so human and emotional as the Young Buddha [illegible] yet artistically just as fine, strictly [illegible] [illegible] more [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] (1.90) The [illegible]

[illegible] painted [illegible] 2d leaf pattern

At the entrance which has had some wooden porch or frame are two small guardians of a rather grotesque and ~~not~~ amusing type.
The room is about square with sides of 3 meters. The main fig. is a little over 3 m. high; its face about 0.2 m. The standing figs just 3 meters. The others from about 1.20 – 0.50. Very unformed and rather superficially worked but with good style.

The Third Cave is the largest being at its broadest point about 5 meters and over 5 m. deep.



The central fig is colossal (a speaking Buddha) placed upon a pedestal decorated with small seated figs (between them inscriptions) at each side a standing crowned Bodhisattva which are very badly proportioned (short legs); at the back wall & short side walls are a great number of small seated & standing Buddhas. The stone has taken on a golden tone, and traces of reddish & green colours remain on the figs. The entrance walls also covered with small Buddhas

To Shan. Bare mountain slope towards south in steps. Deep caves with square openings which originally have had some framing of wood? or stone. First cave (eastern) seated Buddha; two smaller disciples at his sides and on the side walls two standing Bodhisattvas; further towards the door another pair of Bodhisattvas a pair of warriors (without heads) Between the large standing figs some small groups. The quality is as a whole fairly good; stone has taken a beautiful golden glossy surface, and there are traces of colouring. Early Tang style – rather stiff & refined. Seated fig about 1.80 (with rock) standing ones 1.40

The second cave is much larger: totally consisting of a very large seated Buddha (on a round pedestal decorated with three small seated figs) and two standing Bodhisattvas (Kuan-yin). The room is square; the walls covered with standing & seated buddhas of varying size. The stone is remarkably light coloured but all the three large figs have a good deal of colouring, particularly in their costumes, mostly reddish brown & green.

Then chow for Ying men shan
Two very large niches, around them
some smaller ones; further west three niches
with sculptures in about $\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size but practically
all heads are gone. Most remarkable the sculptures
in the two large niches: 1. One large seated Buddha
with two standing Bodhisattvas ~~on~~ of the sides, one
of which is fairly preserved (the other almost gone)
and outside of these ~~two~~ have been two guardians but only
the lower parts of them are preserved. The middle fig
about three times or more natural size.
The other large niche has at present no central
fig. but there are traces of a standing one which
however must have been removed at an early epoch
because at its place are ~~they~~ Chang Te writing. The two
side figs - standing Bodhisattvas - are comparatively
well preserved; the types are rather pleasant, smiling
full, long faces. The small figs show also a great
deal of refinement in line & folds. Inscriptions
from Sui time - the style being uniform, all
these sculptures should be of this period
The ~~stone~~ material is probably a sandstone though not very
soft. it takes on a rather fine smooth golden
surface, reminding of old marble.

Hsien wên miao (Confucius temple now partly school)

Tsin chou fu. Hsien wên miao.

Fragments of Han reliefs: one with two sides, one with animals & birds. Two doors with geometrical ornament. One large beam decorated with a rams head in high relief & birds (about 1½ m.) Style: Hsiao Tang Shan.
Small stone with fig: three Bodhisattvas & flying angels (about 1 m. high.
Large stone (dark by age & rubbing) the usual three fig composition & flying angels. Sides & back covered with small buddhas. 2.30 × 1.35 m. This is a very remarkable piece of archaic sculpture, impressing by its size & its very strong, conventionalized lines. The quality & execution not of the very best but the style supreme.
The five pieces of Han reliefs (in rough style) come from a place quite near the city (S.W.) In the village is still one stone (with birds) but much effaced, and another is lying out in the fields, upside down, partly buried.

The large Buddhas head 52 cm. the side fig 2.10 m.
The standing Bodhisattva was in the other house 2.30 m. (with scales, about 2.70 m.)

Yü Han Shan about 30 li south of Tsinan
high, steep mountain, climbed by steps ~~being~~
arranged lately by westerners who also have
some houses on the top around which pine trees
Halfway up, on a terrace before the mountain
slope which is partly hollowed out, is a temple
compound and some broad niches with a
number of sculptures, now plastered and re-
painted yet, revealing character. Five seated
figs of 1 – 1.60 m. high (varying size) possibly
Sui (good character but not very fine work-
manship (damaged and repaired in place)
A number of smaller figs seated in rows
above these. They are not of very good
quality though possibly from the same period
as the larger ones. (All of Sui per?)
Some quite crude large figs have been
added later (also plastered and painted)
The place is beautifully situated, practically
hewn into the mountain slope.

These sculptures are executed in a rather soft light yellowish sandstone which hardly has lent itself to any refinement of detail or ornamentation. The execution is mostly superficial, the features are schematically indicated; the hands are particularly poor & formless. The best figs are those highest up, where they cannot be either molested or photographed. They seem to be in quite ~~the~~ advanced Tang style. Some earlier large figures are in the lowest niches but here the sculptures are most delapidated.

In the terrace, halfway between the mountain stands a very interesting four sided pagoda of stone; its, definitely rich & fantastic decoration & the imitation in stone of wooden construct. make it most interesting. Probably late Tang

A number of Monks tombs are nearby marked by small towers or pillar like monuments in Tang style but mostly renovated in Ming time

at the
~~[illegible]~~ four entrances. The building style is original and early = Pei Chou!?
Inside are four groups, placed around the core pillar: each one large Buddha and two small figs. They have been crudely treated, partly coated with clay, partly quite removed, but two of the large figs (natural size or more!) still retain their character, revealing a very fine linear style and sensitive modelling which may be taken as indications of Pei Chou. This style is not so ~~[illegible]~~ ardent as Pei Wei, somewhat fuller in forms, more naturalistic yet, mainly linear. A style of great refinement, approaching Sui.
The mountain slope, to the north of the temple, is full of niches of various size containing figs ~~[illegible]~~ of which ~~[illegible]~~ are about twice natural size, some ~~[illegible]~~ below natural size, and the largest number ~~[illegible]~~ smaller. They are mostly not of very high artistic quality, and the dilettantic workmanship is clearly revealed in the largest figs

The quality of these figs is, as a whole, good (even better than those at Shen Tung) but they are more difficult to reach and partly impossible to photograph. (These positions have saved them from ruin)

神通寺

Shen Tung Ssu, a beautifully situated place in the valley below high mountains. It must have been a temple of great importance in former days, to judge from the richness of fine tombs & old (ten mountain sculptures) but now the main buildings are gone and there is no priest more to officiate in the little temple, which has been rerected and decorated sometimes in late Ming or early Ching time. The only building of importance is a foursided pagoda with sculptures inside; It is built of square sandstone blocks which have a sort of linear ornamentation (like Han tiles). and there has been some sort of canopies or imitated stone draperies

Sept 23. Start from Hinanfu 6.30; arrive at the Chiu Ta Ssu about 2.30. (90 li)
The temple is quite small and out of use but the pagoda is still there, though much ruined: is not very large, built of bricks, upper part much destroyed — only three of the eight small towers remain. The plan is octagonal with concave sides  and thus rather unusual in many respects.
In front of the temple stands a stone table supported by an octagonal pillar on a beautifully decorated socle — these two feature of Tang time? It has probably been a prayer pillar which is cut in half.
Behind the temple is a rather high mountain (the slope now covered with high grass) and spotted at various places, on the steepest cliffsides, are agglomerations of small niches. In these a good number of rather small figs in light sandstone. Most of these are in pre Tang (probably Sui Chou) style but one or two groups are later. The largest fig. which is quite isolated, high up on the mountain, Sui Chou?

[illegible]

[illegible]

4 stone heads
4 fragments of stone sculpture
1 ornamented brick
5 clay figures

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Chu 朱
Ku 諏
Chên 臣

My "Credo" in 1922

Life will always be what you make of it, not simply because your thoughts & aspirations & actions of a previous life time have brought you back into certain conditions (restrictions & opportunities) but because you have a controlling and transmuting power within yourself. This is an expression of your Spiritual nature and sometimes called your Higher Will. It speaks through your heart, arousing your sympathy (without sentimentality); it broadens your vision and opens your inner eye to the opportunities along your path. It cannot be put in motion by personal desires, by dreams or speculations, only by actions and thoughts leading to actions: the conduct of your daily life. – The more you listen to it, the more you trust it, the more it becomes to you a protector and a guiding power.

W. Lazarowicz

Tel. 1203

Tich Szu Tzu hutung

[illegible]

Tu ~~tu~~ tich sau jou

Kou wen pu

[illegible]

[illegible] — 1m × 80

[illegible] — 74 × 61 cm

Kao Yen Tang.

II

II last
Dulin in end 14

開元三年

秦弘智

Geschäft ist in 23, 5 chome
~~Ko~~ Eidamachi, Kojimachi ku

[麹町区飯田町五丁目二十三
精藝出版會社内
東洋美術研究會]

Name der Gesellschaft
Vereinigung für Forschungen
der orientalischen Kunst.
Name des Geschäftes des Herrn Wada
Seigei shuppan Kwaisha.

Es grüsst
Ihr ergebener
N. Miyeno

Ikebukuro den 7ten Dez. 1922

Lieber Herr Professor,

Es thut mir leid dass ich Sie nicht zu Herrn Wada führen kann, da ich ausser dem Sonnabend beschäftigt bin. Ich habe Herrn Wada gesagt dass Sie einmal ihn besuchen möchte, um die Reproduktionen der japanischen Kunst zu sehen. Wenn Sie also Lust haben, gehen Sie direkt nach seinem Geschäft. Er wartet auf Sie Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, jeden Nachmittags bis 5 in seinem Geschäft. Sein